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(E) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel, the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(F) the offices of any caucus or party organization;

(G) the Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Office of Compliance; and

(H) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

§2472.2 Application of chapter 71

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section 2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office as set forth at sections 2420-29 and 2470-71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices and representatives of those employees.

RETIREMENT OF DELAWARE STATE SENATOR RICHARD S. CORDREY

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, there are moments in the history of every legislative body when the members, and the public, are forcefully reminded that the achievements of the body as a whole have depended significantly upon the skills and the leadership of a single individual. One of those moments has arrived for the Delaware State Senate with the decision of State Senator Richard S. Cordrey not to seek reelection in 1996, after 30 years of public service.

That his colleagues have long recognized his outstanding personal qualities is made clear by the fact that for 24 of those 30 years, Senator Cordrey has served as president pro tempore of the Delaware Senate—an exceptional tenure in that office that is unrivaled in Delaware's history or among his counterparts in other States. As no one knows better than those of us who serve in the U.S. Senate, such extended recognition of legislative leadership is a certain sign of a rare and enduring trust, and Senator Cordrey's legislative

record demonstrates why he has been for so long accorded that trust—fully 80 percent of the bills he has introduced in the Delaware Senate have been passed by both houses of the Delaware General Assembly and signed into law by one of the five Delaware Governors who have held office since Senator Cordrey first entered the Delaware Senate. I doubt that any of us here, or any of our predecessors in this Senate could claim equivalent legislative success.

A major legacy of that success is Delaware's Rainy Day Fund that sets aside 2 percent of the state's revenues in a fund that can be called upon in the event of a devastating economic recession. Delaware's thriving economy and its solid reputation on Wall Street can be largely attributed to that Cordrey-led initiative in fiscal responsibility. He demonstrated similar economic insight and leadership in shepherding through the general assembly in the 1980's Delaware's landmark Financial Center Development Act and related legislation which has expanded Delaware's thriving financial-services sector and given the State's economy a major boost.

But the hallmark of Richard Cordrey's leadership of the Delaware State Senate has been his character and personality—an honest and affable man with a set of well-defined personal values and an adamant integrity who could nevertheless create bipartisan consensus out of legislative chaos. A Republican colleague, State Senator Myrna Bair, has said of Cordrey, a Democrat, "He had a way of promoting what he believed while allowing others to vote their way with no hard feelings;" and a Democratic colleague, State Senator Thurman Adams, has said, "He always spoke what he thought was the truth. He took time with people, and they developed tremendous trust in him. His word was his bond."

Mr. President, no legislature would willingly say good-bye to a leader who consistently demonstrated such qualities over a quarter-century, and the Delaware State Senate will miss the steady hand of Richard Cordrey at the helm, as will the people of Delaware—but he has chosen to retire from office with the same firmness that characterized him in office and, knowing Delaware will benefit far into the future from the body of law and the style of leadership he has created, we Delawareans all wish him well as he returns to private life.

RETIREMENT OF THOMAS R. VOKES FROM THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, on August 31, 1996, while the Senate was in recess, Thomas R. Vokes retired from the U.S. Marshals Service after a distinguished law enforcement career of 33 years, including 26 years with the Marshals Service.

Mr. Vokes was born and raised in Clearfield, PA. He attended the public schools there through high school. In 1963, he embarked on what proved to be a most distinguished career in law enforcement when he joined the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department as a police officer.

In 1966, Mr. Vokes joined the Federal service by becoming a White House police officer, a predecessor to today's Uniformed Division of the Secret Service. Four years later, Mr. Vokes joined the U.S. Marshals Service, the agency from which he just retired.

Upon joining the Marshals Service, Mr. Vokes returned to Pennsylvania as a deputy U.S. marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Five years later, in 1975, Mr. Vokes became a supervisory deputy marshal in the Middle District. In 1980, Mr. Vokes was promoted and moved to California to become a court security inspector. He received a court appointment to serve as the U.S. marshal for the Central District of California, one of the Nation's largest Federal judicial districts, in January 1981 and served until March 1982.

Upon completing his term as U.S. marshal in Los Angeles, Mr. Vokes returned to Pennsylvania and served as chief deputy U.S. marshal, the senior career position, in the Middle District of Pennsylvania for 2 years. After additional service as chief deputy U.S. marshal in North Dakota, Mr. Vokes returned once again to Pennsylvania in 1991, having been appointed by the Attorney General to serve as the U.S. marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, based in Philadelphia.

It was in this capacity that I came to know Mr. Vokes. As the U.S. marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vokes was widely recognized and esteemed by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and by the Federal courts for his effective leadership and management of the functions of the Marshals Service in the district. I knew the security of the Federal courts in Philadelphia was in good hands when Marshal Vokes was at the helm.

In March 1994, Marshal Vokes left Philadelphia and returned to Washington, where he had started his law enforcement career, to serve as the chief of the Marshal Service's Prisoner Operations Division, managing the agency that ensures that Federal prisoners awaiting trial show up in court at the appointed time. It was from this position that Marshal Vokes just retired.

If the measure of the man is the trust reposed in him, Marshal Vokes has been highly respected throughout his career. Twice he was selected to serve as chief deputy U.S. marshal, the senior career position in the Marshals Service. And twice he was selected to serve as the U.S. marshal in two of the Nation's largest and busiest judicial districts, Los Angeles and Philadelphia. Finally, he ended his career in charge of one of the operational divisions of the entire Marshals Service.